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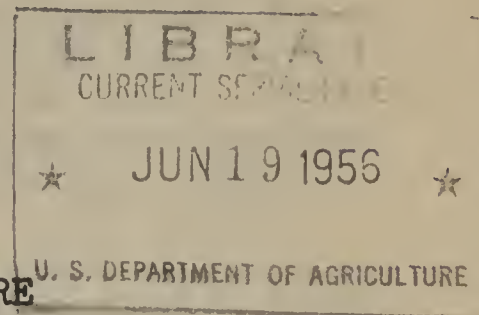
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# A Year of Challenge

## *Report of Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics - 1955*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE  
Washington, D. C.  
October 1, 1955

HONORABLE EZRA TAFT BENSON  
Secretary of Agriculture

Dear Mr. Secretary: I submit herewith the Annual Report of the Federal Extension Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955. Totals for activities and results are for the calendar year 1954.

Respectfully yours,

C. M. Ferguson  
Administrator

1955 might be called a "Year of Challenge" for the Cooperative Extension Service. Because of the complexity of their problems, more farm people than ever before called upon extension workers for help. Nationally, county agents estimate that more than 9 million families were assisted in making some change in agricultural or homemaking practices during the year 1954. This is 9 percent more than in 1953.

Of this total, 45.8 percent were farm families, 20.8 percent rural non-farm families, and 33.4 percent urban families.

County extension agents assisted 5,089,533 families in changing one or more farm practices, and 5,576,965 families in changing one or more home practice in 1954. Enrollment in 4-H Club work reached a record high of 2,104,787 members, and home demonstration club enrollment climbed to an alltime high of 1,520,901 members. Extension workers also report working with 290,889 young men and women above 4-H Club age in organized groups during the year.

To do this, every available means of reaching people was used. More than 21 million personal contacts, nearly a million more than in 1953, were made by county extension workers. Telephone calls accounted for 9,294,627 of these contacts, office calls for 8,156,424, and farm and home visits 3,813,042. But in spite of these apparent achievements, the number of farm and home visits made by extension agents is far too small compared to the needs of modern agriculture.

Total attendance at extension meetings in 1954 was 74,181,016--4 million above that of 1953. Extension agents supervised 199,492 result demonstrations, wrote nearly 1 million news stories, and made 206,000 radio broadcasts and 43,220 television appearances during the year. They distributed 26,600,000 bulletins, circulars, and pamphlets to help answer requests made through office and telephone calls, farm and home visits, and at meetings.

Extension workers continued to rely heavily on local volunteer leaders in carrying out farm, home, and rural youth programs last year. To train the record 1,200,000 leaders that assisted them in 1954, agents held 176,372 meetings with an aggregate attendance of 4,104,253 persons. These leaders in turn held more than 1 million meetings attended by some 19,300,000 persons.

An average of 41 persons attended the 1,342,983 meetings held by county extension agents, as compared with 16 attending the 1,196,781 meetings held by local leaders.

Agents were assisted in organizing, planning, and conducting extension work by 26,637 countywide advisory groups with a membership of 679,936 persons. These included overall county advisory councils--agricultural, home economics, 4-H, young men and women--and farm and home development councils.



## THE CHALLENGE

More than ever before, 1954 called for adjustment by farm families to meet the varied and complex problems with which they were faced. Continued high farm output, equaling the record high of 1953, called for production and marketing adjustments. The 4-percent drop in net farm income in face of continued high prices for the things farmers buy called for better management techniques. The 32-1/2-million-acre reduction in major crops required drastic production shifts. And severe drought in a large part of the South and the Central Plains States necessitated immediate emergency measures.

These were but a few of the problems farm families were confronted with in 1954. Others have their roots in the Agricultural revolution that has taken place over the past quarter century. While raising production per worker and the standard of living vastly, it has brought problems that many farm families are unequipped or unable to cope with. These include:

- (1) High capital investment, which has increased the risk factor in farming: Behind each of the 8-1/2 million farm workers there is an average capital investment of \$14,000, not counting the \$5,000 invested in houses, household goods, automobiles, and other nonproduction items. This is 4 times the 1940 average of \$3,500 per farm worker, and excluding inflation, is a 70-percent increase. Where 11 million farm workers had behind them a \$3.2 billion machinery investment in 1940, 8-1/2 million farm workers are now using \$18.7 billion worth of machinery.
- (2) Increased farm mortgage debt: Continued decline in farm population has resulted in larger units and greater farm mortgage debt per farm family. In 1954 total farm debt reached \$14.7 billion—36 percent above 1950, and 53 percent above the 1940 figure.
- (3) Advanced technology and intense competition for agricultural markets: This has kept the farmer predisposed to application of new research and economic developments ahead of the pack. But it has put small farmers who are unable to mechanize, and farmers who are not predisposed to change, in a poorer position competition-wise than ever before.

To young couples just starting to farm, and to thousands of others—notably the 1-1/2 million so-called low-income farm families—these add up to almost insurmountable obstacles.

But in spite of these problems, American farmers continued the high production per worker last year that has made them the envy of the world. That one farmer now produces enough food and fiber to feed himself plus 18 others is a tribute to his ingenuity and resourcefulness, and to the United States Department of Agriculture-land-grant college educational system that makes the results of research readily available to all. In 1900, nearly 31 million Americans in a population of 76 million, or 4 out of 10, lived on farms. In 1954, less than 22 million Americans in a population of 164 million, 1 out of 7, lived on farms. The modern agricultural technology which made this possible has released millions of people from agricultural production to employment in industry and the services.

### MEETING THE CHALLENGE

What to do with some 32-1/2 million acres diverted from major crops, and widespread drought were probably the most critical problems facing farm families last year. Greater production and marketing efficiency, wise use of land, including diverted acres, better home management, emergency production and feeding practices, increased consumption of food and fiber were the answers. Extension emphasized each of these in 1954.

Examples of how extension workers helped put these answers to work for farm families are numerous:

Assisting farm families to make the best use of their land is both a short- and a long-time goal of Extension. In 1954 the short-time problem was that of making best use of diverted acres. Accomplishments in Nebraska are a good illustration of what happens when the full force of Extension's educational resources are brought to bear upon a problem. Altogether, Nebraska farmers diverted 1,027,000 acres from wheat and corn production to other crops in 1954.

Finding practical uses of this land within the limitations of the adjustment program, economic conditions, and agronomic requirements posed a real challenge to farm people and extension workers. Together they worked out solutions.



Every means available to Nebraska extension workers for reaching farm people, including press, radio, television, meetings, numerous farm visits, letters, office and telephone calls, bulletins, and special exhibits, was utilized in presenting possible solutions. This work helped to bring about the diversion of 419,000 acres of land to drought-resistant sorghum crops, 274,000 acres to alfalfa 114,000 acres to rye and barley for pasture and early feed crops, 85,000 acres to soybeans, and 135,000 acres to other crops, largely pasture.

#On 5-1/2 million less acreage, cotton producers increased their cotton sales \$92-1/2 million over 1953 last year. They did this by raising yields from their record level of 324 pounds of lint per acre in 1953 to 339 pounds per acre in 1954--a 15-pound increase. Assuming an average lint price of 32 cents a pound, the 1954 cotton return was \$369-1/2 million more than it would have been with average yields of the preceding 10 years.

This outstanding accomplishment resulted from improved research, production practices, processing, and marketing. The role of Extension is to bring all these to bear on the farm and in marketing channels. Extension workers are doing this through a complete cotton improvement program involving 11 distinct phases.

To implement this program, the whole-farm cotton demonstration, a new approach to economical cotton production designed to lessen the timelag between research developments and general farm and market acceptance, was launched in 1955. Research, Extension, and farm organizations teamed up to develop the program. County agents worked with farm families in setting up 800 of these whole-farm cotton demonstrations throughout the Cotton Belt, and plans are under way to expand the work greatly in 1956. The demonstrations serve as a guide for all cotton producers to follow within the bounds of their own situation.

#The longtime aspect of diverted acres--though less spectacular--is nonetheless important. What has happened in the "old Cotton Belt" is a good example of the change taking place in the South:

In 1926, southern farmers planted 44,608,000 acres of cotton. In 1954, they planted 19,187,000 acres. During this time, lint yields climbed from an average of 173.5 pounds per acre to an average of 339 pounds per acre. While cotton acreage dropped 25-1/2 million acres, lint production decreased only 2,526,000 bales.

How has land taken out of cotton been utilized?

Several million acres have gone into improved pasture to take care of the increasing numbers of livestock in the South. Timber acreage has also shot up. Georgia, for example, has increased its acreage of improved pasture by 4 million acres and timber production by 2.3 million acres since 1936. Oats, barley, soybeans, and grain sorghum show an increase of 8,876,000 acres over the 1944-53 average in the South. Rice production increased 1 million acres during the same period.

How can additional acres diverted from cotton production be profitably utilized? Increased forage production is one answer—hay production alone was 5,156,000 acres under the 1943-52 average last year. More grain production is another.

Feed and forage reserves have not kept pace with climbing livestock numbers in the South. As a result, last summer's drought found 1,100,297 southern farmers and ranchers declared eligible for drought emergency aid. During the year, 47,849,807 hundredweight of feed and 598,314 tons of hay were shipped into the area at a cost of more than \$50 million. This represents a feed deficit and does not include locally grown feed. Nor is feed and forage shipped in by those not declared eligible for emergency aid included. And if livestock had been kept on a full ration instead of sustaining ration, the need would have been even greater.

#The severity and scope of last year's drought are seen in the fact that 944 counties in 19 States were declared drought emergency areas. In many, it was the third year of serious drought, and in some, the worst on record. Yet Extension was better prepared than ever to help farmers meet the emergency.

Throughout the fall and winter months, agents held meetings, tours, and demonstrations to show farmers how to make the best use of available feed. Emphasis was put on the use of drought-resistant and spring-harvested crops. Emergency pasture, hay and silage production, and the use of temporary silos soared.

Mississippi, for instance, reports silage production has jumped 700 percent in the past 2 years.

Production of corn and sorghum silage in Arkansas last year nearly doubled that of 1953.

Texas farmers stored 1.4 million tons of silage in 1954—40 percent more than the year before.



Missouri farmers used 50,000 fewer carloads of shipped-in hay last year than they did in 1953, despite the worst drought on record in many areas of the State. A three-quarter-million-ton increase in roughage did the trick. Nearly 20,000 new silos were built during the year, and storage of grass silage tripled that of 1953. At \$20 per ton for shipped-in hay, this effort was worth \$18 million to Missouri farmers—not to speak of the saving to the Government.

#The combined impact of drought, large livestock inventories, and an unfavorable cost-price ratio put beef cattle producers in a particularly tight situation last year. County agents gave priority to helping farmers and ranchers meet this situation—yet they did not overlook longtime programs designed to put their operations on a sounder basis.

Extension workers stressed more efficient production and marketing, with quality improvement heading the list. As a result, agents report that close culling of breeding stock and replacement of inferior animals with those of higher quality was pronounced in 1954. Increased emphasis on production testing programs based on selection of animals for performance helped make this possible.

Breeders were shown how to select top-quality, high-producing sires, and commercial producers how to pick similar females. New Mexico, alone, reports more than 200 herds of registered cattle in the weight-for-age program. Extension workers there conducted 57 quality improvement demonstrations last year. One herd owner reports the average weight of his yearling bulls has increased 150 pounds as a result of this longtime program. Total influence of improved bulls on commercial herds in New Mexico is best seen in the 2- to 4-percent increase in production per brood cow worth \$3 to \$4 million annually.

#Nor is quality improvement work limited to beef cattle. Surpluses of lard and consumer preference for lean meat have had a depressing effect on live hog prices in recent years. Extension is leading the way in showing farmers the value of producing meat-type hogs.

In Ohio, for instance, 70 live-hog grading and carcass cutout demonstrations have been held for producers and buyers. Live-hog grading and marketing days are held regularly at 21 livestock markets, with nearly half a million hogs graded and sold on a price differential basis since the program started. This has meant an extra \$130,000 to Ohio hog producers. But even more important is the influence the work is having on the use of meat-type breeding stock.

Further evidence of the influence extension educational work is having on improved swine breeding and management is seen in the following table:

Number of Pigs Saved per Spring Litter, United States

1932-41 average.....	6.05 Pigs
1944-53 average.....	6.40
1954 average.....	6.90

#The most rapid strides in improved breeding, however, have been made by dairy farmers. Artificial breeding, which brings the use of high quality sires within the reach of the small dairyman, has made this possible. Extension educational work in this field is directed at acquainting dairymen with the value of using the services of proven sires, and in assisting them in obtaining these services. What has been accomplished in the Nation's leading dairy State since this work started is an outstanding example of its growth.

Artificial breeding in Wisconsin began on a statewide basis in 1939. Two thousand cows were bred artificially the first year. This climbed to 86,000 cows in 1945, 515,500 cows in 1950, and to 907,000 cows in 1953. Last year, the 974,414 cows bred artificially in Wisconsin represented one-third of the State's dairy females of breeding age.

#Need for practical utilization of land taken out of row crops has necessitated an expansion of animal agriculture and grassland farming. How to make best use of grass on farms too small to support a practical cattle operation is an urgent problem facing many farmers, particularly in the South.

Because of small capital investment per unit as compared with other livestock enterprises, and the favorable longtime wool and lamb outlook, sheep production is ideally suited to many of these farms. Helping farmers develop profitable sheep flocks received renewed attention by southern extension workers last year.

The Georgia Extension Service, for example, launched a statewide sheep demonstration program in 1954 aimed at establishing a permanent large-scale lamb industry. Extension cooperators in each of the State's 10 districts were selected to set up demonstration flocks managed in accordance with Extension Service recommendations. Meetings were held at each of these farms during the year. As a result, Georgia extension workers believe the State's sheep population may increase as much as 100 percent by the end of this year.



#Disease is one of the greatest robbers of livestock profits. And diseases such as brucellosis are a menace to both human and animal health. But thanks to a widespread brucellosis eradication program, American farmers are saving an estimated \$46 million annually from the 50-percent reduction in the incidence of the disease since the program started in 1947. Even more important is the immeasurable effect on human health. This work was materially stepped up in 1954 through the cooperative effort of the Extension Service, the Animal Disease Eradication Branch of the Department's Agricultural Marketing Service, the livestock industry, and interested groups.

Extension workers helped organize State and county brucellosis committees throughout the country, with a resulting 121-percent increase in the number of cattle tested during the first 5 months of the accelerated program. Three States are now Modified Certified Brucellosis Free, and several others are rapidly approaching this goal.

An example of the part Extension is playing in this effort is the case of W. E. Meyers, Macon County, Ill., extension farm adviser. A survey showing 34 percent of the grade A dairy herds in the county reacting positive to the ring test for brucellosis convinced Meyers of the need for a concerted eradication program.

Meyers first called a meeting of county farm leaders to explain the situation and what could be done about it. Working through these leaders, he next arranged a kickoff dinner attended by 658 farmers, veterinarians, and representatives of organizations and agencies interested in human and animal health. The situation and the proposed program for correcting it were explained, and leaders selected to spearhead a countywide eradication campaign. These volunteer leaders visited every dairy and livestock producer in the county. Their efforts were supported by a full-scale information program to acquaint the public with the campaign.

Ninety-five percent of all the dairy herds in 12 of the county's 17 townships have since been tested, and 90 percent of the diseased animals disposed of. All grade A milk produced in the county now comes from brucellosis-free herds, and local leaders believe complete eradication of the disease in Macon County will soon be accomplished.

#"A dollar saved is a dollar earned," says an old adage. It was just as true and probably more important to farm families in 1954 than in any other recent year. Because of this, extension workers were alert to helping farmers cut losses and reduce costs in every phase of production and marketing. Accomplishments in weed control are a case in point.



Using techniques unknown 10 years ago, American farmers cut weed losses by more than \$200 million in 1954 through the use of chemical weedkillers. Between 35 and 40 million acres of range and pasture land, and more than 10 percent of the Nation's cultivated crop acreage were sprayed for weed control. Seventy percent of the spraying was done by farmers and ranchers, suggesting in some measure the role extension workers played in teaching how, when, and with what to spray.

#Further complicating the farm situation in 1954 were severe outbreaks of insects in several regions. Agents report 7 million requests for assistance on insect-control problems. Total savings from grasshopper, Mormon cricket, chinch bug, armyworm, and army cutworm control is estimated at \$101 million—total loss caused by those not controlled at \$43 1/2 million.

How Extension mobilizes all forces to meet such emergencies was well-illustrated during Minnesota's record armyworm outbreak. The value of crops saved on the 1.2 million acres of land sprayed amounted to several million dollars. Armyworm infestations are difficult to anticipate more than a few days in advance, primarily because large flights of moths into an area do not necessarily signal heavy damage. Fast and coordinated action on the part of State and Federal agencies, county governments, farmers, and custom spray operators when outbreaks struck was the key to control.

Shortly after the State entomologist warned of possible severe armyworm outbreaks in Marshall County, Agent Frank Forbes made a survey of insecticides on hand. Next came spot checks of fields to keep farmers informed of developments. When heavy infestation appeared certain, custom sprayers were notified and fields listed for spraying. At the height of the outbreak, 43 spray planes were operating. Nearly 100,000 acres were sprayed for a saving of \$2 million. Unsprayed fields with severe infestation suffered 90 to 100 percent grain loss.

Red Lake County Agent Sherman Mandt had perhaps the largest telephone bill of any agent involved in the emergency—\$400 during 1 week for keeping in close contact with farmers, insecticide dealers, and spray operators. Farmer in his county lost one-fifth of their grain crop to armyworms, but with each plane spraying as much as 1,600 acres a day, nearly \$3 million damage was prevented.

Agents throughout the 28-county area where infestation was heaviest acted as sparkplugs in pockets of resistance. Spray planes were often difficult to obtain, and dealers reluctant to order large quantities of insecticides for fear of being caught with an oversupply.

Agents made continuous checks to determine where infestations were heaviest, prevailed upon custom operators to give these priority, and assured them of sufficient volume to justify moving into these areas. One agent gave his personal check for \$2,000 to assure delivery of a much needed shipment of insecticides. Many farmers were saved the expense of spraying when agents determined it would not pay.

#1954's challenge was not limited to the farm—homemakers share farm problems with their husbands. They also share in the solutions. At the time home demonstration programs were planned last year, the economic situation was one of declining farm prices and slightly rising living costs—particularly the cost of services.

Special emphasis was therefore given to efficient use of time, energy, and money by farm families and to possible savings in the use of each through increased knowledge and skill. That homemakers wanted such assistance is clearly seen in the increased number of requests for Extension help last year.

Increase in number of homemakers requesting  
Extension assistance in 1954 over 1953:

<u>Practice</u>	<u>Increase in Requests</u>
	<u>Percent</u>
Food selection.....	38
Food production.....	22
Food preservation.....	28
Meal planning.....	29
Improved housekeeping methods.....	15
Improved laundry methods.....	45
Clothes mending.....	7
Clothes making.....	8
Clothing selection.....	23
Equipment selection.....	13
Home furnishings selection.....	15
Repair and care of equipment and furnishings.....	2.6
Supplemental income.....	9.5

The increase in the number of homemakers requesting assistance on developing supplemental income last year points up their interest



in money management. It is significant, too, that in 1954, for the first time, nearly as many women requested information on purchasing clothes as the always large number requesting assistance on making clothes. Homemakers wanted to stretch available dollars as far as they would go. They also wanted to know how they could add to the family income.

In drought areas, garden production fell sharply. Helping offset this was the large increase in assistance requested and given on selection and preparation of food. Early and late gardens, which Extension emphasized, missed the brunt of the hot, dry weather and proved of tremendous value.

Although it is difficult to place a monetary value on Extension food and nutrition work, particularly on good eating habits and proper nutrition, Texas home demonstration club members estimate home food preservation saved them more than \$6 million in 1954.

And in Arkansas, where normal home garden production is estimated to be worth \$24-1/2 million, some 142,000 of the State's 182,000 farm families reported gardens last year. In spite of severe midsummer drought.

Also indicative of increased interest in home efficiency is the number of homemakers reporting changes in laundry practices last year. In 1947, 77,867 homemakers reported they had made laundry improvements. Last year, 620,899 reported such improvements.

Home sewing has always been a big moneysaver for farm women. Last year was no exception, and special effort was made to reach mothers of young children.

Michigan reports activities to help this group included workshops on children's clothing, lessons on made-over clothing for children, and radio and television programs on buying children's clothing. The value of such work is well summarized by Mrs. Hector Guilbert, a Rolla, N. Dak., homemaker who writes:

"At 10 years of age I joined the Hurricane Lake 4-H Club in Pierce County and was a member until I became 21 years old. My first 'boughten' dress was my college graduation dress. I grew up during the depression and saw how much it meant to a family when the mother could do such things as sewing, and canning. This often meant the difference between losing the farm or keeping it, especially if there was a large family.



"After getting a family of my own, I started sewing all our clothes. We now have 4 boys and 1 girl, and the sewing continues. None of them have ever had a 'boughten' coat or shirt. I have kept a list of the articles I have made and it now numbers around 2,000, both large and small.

"Naturally, I now belong to a homemakers' club."

Mrs. Guilbert continues, "As for money saved, it is very difficult to estimate, but the savings have been tremendous. I figure that if I buy the materials for an article, I save from one-third to one-half by sewing it at home. If it is a remodeling job, as many of mine are, it is practically all savings.

"I have been able to buy a freezer, refrigerator, vacuum cleaner, mixer, new sewing machine, and several other appliances with the money allocated to me for household expenses and clothing. We have a small farm and modest income, and I am sure that if it weren't for my sewing, I would not have these appliances."

The number of agents doing home demonstration work has increased less than 10 percent during the past 5 years. Thus, home agents have had to rely more and more on local volunteer leaders in their work with farm families and rural youth. During this 5-year period, the number of leaders has increased 22 percent. In 1954, 601,000 local home demonstration club leaders, and 165,000 women 4-H Club leaders helped carry these programs forward.

Twenty-six percent of the 5,763,965 families receiving help on home problems last year were assisted through group work, the remaining 74 percent through other methods, including personal visits. Some 63 percent of the families were farm or rural non-farm. This percentage has remained constant over the past 10 years despite the decline in farm population, indicating the increasing number of rural families requesting Extension assistance.

#Good farm and home management is the key to profitable and enjoyable rural living. Because of this, Extension Services in all States intensified their efforts toward the whole-farm or unit approach to the problems of farm families during 1954. Increased Federal, State, and county extension appropriations which nationwide provided for the employment of 1,084 new extension workers helped make this possible.

The aggregate objectives of the farm and home unit approach are to speed up the application of research results, to help agriculture

become more efficient, and to make farm life more satisfying. Its objectives as far as the individual farm family is concerned are to help the family improve its decision-making ability, to choose a system of farming and homemaking best suited to its needs, desires, and resources, and to carry out this course of action in an orderly and efficient manner. The value of such an approach to the problems of farm families is best seen in the results.

During the past 6 years, 264 Lafayette County, Mo., farm families have started Balanced Farming plans. These families have built 36 percent of all the terraces and 47 percent of all terrace outlets constructed in the county during this time. They are using 4 times as much fertilizer as the county average, turn under 2-1/2 times as many acres of legumes for green manure, and are improving their pastures at 5 times the county rate.

Some 75 percent of the families raise their pigs on clean ground as compared with the county average of 11 percent.

Increased income from Balanced Farming has made it possible for 12 of the 264 families to build new homes, 40 to completely remodel their homes, 42 to add bathrooms, 35 to remodel their kitchens, and 24 to add central heating.

In all, some 27,000 Missouri farm families are leading the way to better farming and family living through Balanced Farming. In Lincoln County, alone, one-fourth of the farm families are practicing Balanced Farming. Just what this means to individual families is best illustrated by the accomplishments of the Roy Spenser family. Since starting their Balanced Farming plan in 1947, the Spenser's have—

1. Increased average wheat yields from 6 to 30 bushels per acre, soybeans from 10 to 30 bushels, and corn from 25 to 75 bushels.
2. Renovated 90 acres of pasture through full soil treatments and the use of recommended grasses and legumes.
3. Protected 120 acres from erosion with 23,500 feet of terraces, 5 grass waterways, 500 feet of diversion terraces, 1 tube structure, 1 concrete dam, and 12 ponds.
4. Started a complete water management system on another 100 acres.



5. Increased their beef cow herd from 3 to 50 cows.
6. Built their hog enterprise to 200 head.
7. Retired a debt load of \$13,000.
8. Added a new barn, machine shed, and two grain bins.
9. Remodeled their home to include a bathroom, pressure water system; new kitchen, utility room, and closed-in front porch.
10. Added a new home freezer, range, television set, and other conveniences.
11. Purchased two new tractors and a full line of equipment to replace outdated machinery.

That such accomplishments benefit business, labor, and industry, as well as farm families, is obvious. Not so obvious is the effect it has on community life. Families become more enthusiastic and self-sufficient, more active in community and church events, develop into true leaders. Such influence is far-reaching. Take Kentucky, for example:

Since its start in four pilot counties in 1948, the Farm and Home Development program has spread to more than half of the State's 120 counties. Plans are under way to include the remaining counties this year. Altogether, more than 1,500 farm families are participating.

Dean Frank J. Welch, of the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture states:

"Some 150,000 persons visit these farms annually. Since there are under 220,000 farms in Kentucky, a substantial percentage of farm people in the State are having contact with these demonstration farms and homes. In the adoption of new practices as the result of Farm and Home Development, the average is 22 changes per family."

In reporting the accomplishments of Kentucky Farm and Home Development families, Dean Welch cites a survey made in 1 community where 7 families have participated in the work 3 years.

"This community is in the Knob region of the Appalachian chain. Hillsides are steep—from 30 to 70 percent. Valleys are narrow, bottomland poorly drained. Yet the improvements carried out by these families are truly astonishing. Here are some comparisons of the county averages and the averages of these farms."



	<u>County average</u>	<u>Average of farm and home development families</u>
Corn yields per acre...	33 bushels	68 bushels
Tobacco.....	1,211 pounds	2,500 pounds
Wheat.....	16 bushels	31 bushels
Alfalfa.....	1.9 tons	4.2 tons
Clover.....	1.25 tons	2.6 tons
Lespedeza.....	1.05 tons	1.6 tons
Barley.....	18 bushels	32 bushels
Baby beef (Kentucky cow-calf plan).....	475 pounds	675 pounds
Pigs saved per litter..	6	9
Pasture carrying capacity.....	3-1/2 acres per unit	2 acres per unit
Food produced on farm..	50 percent	80 percent
Capacity of total production.....	45 percent	90 percent
Homes with electricity.	42 percent	100 percent
Homes with running water.....	3 percent	85 percent
Homes with refrigerators.....	36 percent	100 percent
Homes with washing machines.....	34 percent	100 percent
Homes with freezers....	3 percent	57 percent

"During the past 2 years when farmers have suffered from adverse weather conditions and a price squeeze, and when most farm families suffered a decline in income, these families as a group increased their net income by 11 percent."

In evaluating Kentucky's Farm and Home Development program, economists of the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank stated that if it were put into effect on one-third of the farmland in the average county, it would add \$1 million in new income per year at average prices. This would equal a new factory employing 480 persons at an average wage of \$40 per week.

Further evidence of the widespread influence of this method of doing extension work is seen in Mississippi. Starting with 5 families in each of the State's 5 extension districts in 1950, the work has expanded to a point where more than 2,000 families are now enrolled in the Balanced Farm and Home program—and the number is increasing every day. County agents assisted another 10,690 Mississippi farmers develop some phase of an annual farm and home plan in 1954.

The Tippah County agents report 364 acres of winter pasture on 56 farms in the fall of 1954 as compared with 112 acres on these farms the year before, a 325-percent increase.

One of the first steps taken by Balanced Farm and Home families is to have their soil tested. The Mississippi State College soil-testing laboratory tested 25,221 soil samples last year, nearly twice the number tested in 1953.

Extension services in all States are evaluating past work and experimenting with new methods as they intensify Farm and Home Development work. Their objective in doing this is to become more efficient and effective in meeting the needs of individual farm families.

In the State of Washington, for example, a "pilot" project in Farm and Home Development was initiated in 1953 in Yakima County by the Extension Service of Washington State College and the Soil Conservation Service. The purpose of this pilot program was to coordinate activities of the Extension Service and Soil Conservation Service "Toward a common goal and development of a method of assisting farm families to attain a system of balanced farming." Results of this work now serve as a guide for expanded work in Farm and Home Development throughout the State.

#Better farming and family living also have community aspects. The need for more adequate public health services, better farm and home sanitation, adequate schools, churches, and roads, recreational opportunities for youth, and good town-country relations are major community problems commonly reported today in rural areas.

To help farm families solve these problems requires human understanding, and information on available resources on the part of county extension workers. Their success in achieving farm, home, and community improvement depends primarily upon their ability to motivate people and to develop leadership equal to the task.

Nationally, county extension agents report working with 70,000 community improvement projects last year. What this means in terms of benefits to rural people is well illustrated by the Beech Glen, N. C., Community Improvement Program.

Beech Glen is a small community of about 70 families in the hill country of North Carolina. Three years ago, with the assistance of extension workers, these families organized a community improvement association and enrolled in the Western North Carolina Community Improvement Program. Their first step was to study the needs of the community and set up project committees to provide leadership in meeting these needs.



With the help of their county extension agents and other resources, Beech Glen families have achieved the following during the past 3 years: Reconditioned their church and beautified the church grounds, reconditioned five cemeteries, established a community library, erected road signs on all roads, and developed a youth recreation program.

In addition, 58 families have made longtime farm and home plans, 50 families have diversified their crop production and started soil conservation work, 25 have remodeled their kitchens, 15 have painted their houses, 12 have installed running water in the home, and all the families have increased home food production and preservation.

#### WORK WITH RURAL YOUTH

Often stated, but nonetheless true, is that agriculture's greatest resource is its rural youth. Through its 4-H Club program, Extension is helping these boys and girls to develop into useful citizens and successful farmers and homemakers.

4-H Club work supports the basic aim of Extension of "Helping people to help themselves." Last year, 2,104,787 club members--46,000 more than in 1953--were given assistance by extension workers in agricultural, homemaking, and a wide variety of other projects and activities designed to help them determine and develop their own goals of personal and social growth. This work was carried on through 88,093 organized community and county clubs.

Emphasis was placed on helping these boys and girls to meet the major problems of youth; to choose the right vocation; to obtain adequate training to assure competence in the vocation; to get started in the chosen vocation; and to have those experiences that will prepare them for effective citizenship, responsible leadership, and successful assumption of adult roles.

Club programs based on real-life situations, and centered on practical projects in farming and homemaking, provide the setting for extension work with 4-H boys and girls. Club members became better acquainted with the scope and diversity of agriculture, improved their skills in farming and homemaking, and learned to assume responsibility as they completed 3,469,957 individual projects last year. These included 423,000 in livestock, 678,213 in foods and nutrition, 273,292 in agricultural engineering, 140,000 in poultry, 536,867 in clothing, 245,288 in agronomy and conservation, 211,516 in vegetable production, and 367,479 in home improvements.



Project work not only aids in the development of skills, it also acquaints rural youth with vocational opportunities in agriculture and home economics. Tours, conferences, short courses, club weeks, and other activities held on the campuses of land-grant colleges motivate many farm youth to seek a college education.

Group activities such as community service, health, safety, and citizenship help club members to learn to work together for the good of community and country. Work done by Frederick County, Md., club members in beautifying their county last year exemplifies the cooperative spirit and zeal 4-H'ers are known for.

The Frederick County chairman of the "Keep Maryland Green" committee asked the county extension agents if the 4-H Clubs would be interested in sponsoring a county cleanup campaign.

The executive committee of the county 4-H Club council accepted the opportunity for community service with enthusiasm. Special committees were appointed, area supervisors selected, maps prepared. Local Clubs assumed responsibility for organizing the campaign in their communities. Adult assistance was recruited. Homemakers' clubs and local leaders were asked to supply lunch for truck drivers. Farmers, businessmen, and the State Road Commission furnished trucks.

The final report disclosed that 625 club members and their leaders, using 147 trucks, gathered and hauled away 244 loads of trash strewn along the highways of Frederick County.

Family cooperation is an important factor contributing to club work. Many successful father-son partnerships today had their beginning when the son enrolled in 4-H. And a reputation of successful achievement in club work has been the basis for extensive credit for many farm youths now succeeding as young farmers.

Take the case of 19-year-old Carvel Eaves of Winston County, Miss. A 9-year 4-H Club member, Carvel and his 18-year-old bride are purchasing 82 acres from his grandfather that adjoin his father's farm.

Carvel's 4-H Club career has put him in a better position than most beginning farmers. Since purchasing his first registered heifer in 1945, he has raised 26 calves. His 4-H dairy project animals are now the nucleus of his dairy enterprise.

One of the first steps taken by Carvel and his wife after starting to farm on their own was to enroll in Mississippi's Balanced Farm and Home program. Their county agents helped them plan the remodeling of an old tenant house in bad need of repairs, and plan a sound expansion of their dairy enterprise.

Agricultural production projection projects alone, however, are not enough for 4-H Club members. They must also know good marketing procedures. Special 4-H marketing programs like the poultry shows in Pennsylvania, Texas, and Maryland, and livestock marketing days in many States provide opportunity for Club members to learn market demands and how to grade for quality. As 4-H'ers become skilled in market grading they share their talent with others, like the Missouri 4-H girl who gave 14 grading demonstrations before a total audience of 600 persons.

County agents were assisted in their work with rural youth by 335,902 local volunteer leaders last year--26,310 more than the year before. Such assistance makes it possible for agents to work with far more boys and girls than they could otherwise.

Extension work with rural youth whose interests and needs have matured beyond 4-H age is carried on through the YMW (Young Men and Women) program. A total of 290,899 YMW members were reached through special programs patterned to meet their needs in 1954. Much of this work was done through groups sponsored by organizations other than Extension or through groups in which Extension was joint sponsor.

Despite the progress Extension has made in meeting the needs of rural youth through 4-H Club work, many problems still loom large. Among these are:

1. Enrolling and keeping members: Two sets of factors influence this--one that limits original enrollment and one that influences tenure of enrollment. Experience shows that the optimum workload for agents giving full time to club work is 600 to 625 members. There is the equivalent, however, of only 3,594 agents giving full time to 4-H work--one for each 2,800 boys and girls of the 10-1/4 million rural youth of 4-H age. Total enrollment in any one year is materially influenced by tenure of membership. Some 698,000 young people enrolled in 4-H for the first time in 1954. However, only 68.3 percent of the 1953 membership reenrolled in 1954, and the average tenure of membership is only 2.7 years. Agents are aware of this problem and are adopting methods designed to correct it. One method being stressed is year-round clubs, which have proved to have longer membership tenure than 9-month clubs.

2. Meeting the needs of older club members: The number of 4-H'ers 12 years old or under has risen from 40 percent of the total membership in 1935 to 55.2 percent in 1954. Meanwhile, the percentage of members 16 to 20 years of age has dropped from 20.4 to 11.2. Recognition that club work must be geared to different age levels is



proving effective in keeping the interest of older youth. One Maryland club almost failed for lack of interest until the leaders recognized the problem and proposed a junior club and a senior club with their own respective programs. Within a few months, 40 members were actively participating in the two groups.

3. More and better trained leaders: If Extension is to reach a larger percentage of the 10-1/4 million rural youths of 4-H age, it must depend heavily on local leaders. Likewise, the strength of local club programs reflects the interest and training of club leaders. Agents held 22,098 reader-training meetings last year with a total attendance of 649,091 leaders. It is believed that recruitment and training of leaders will continue to improve as agents receive more preservice and inservice training in educational psychology and the philosophy of club work.

## MARKETING

Extension work directed at increasing agricultural marketing efficiency and reducing waste in assembling, processing, distributing, and utilizing farm products offers opportunity for improvement as great as that achieved in farm production. Producers, the marketing trade, and consumers benefit alike when the market is supplied with the quantity and quality of products in demand at a price fair to all.

Extension work in marketing centers on (1) increasing marketing efficiency in order to reduce market costs which now account for 58 percent of the consumer food dollar, (2) developing domestic markets to the fullest extent, (3) helping farmers obtain a better price for their products, and (4) creating among producers and consumers a better understanding of the marketing system.

Expansion of marketing research work and extension marketing staffs has increased Extension's opportunity to make a real contribution toward greater efficiency in the marketing of agricultural products. Coupled with programs aimed at increasing marketing efficiency, is work directed at providing farmers with the type of outlook information needed to help them adjust production to market demands.

With an increase in Agricultural Marketing Act funds, work with retailers and other handlers has also been stepped up. Greater emphasis has been placed on marketing information for consumers in an effort to increase consumption of specific commodities in heavy supply, and to provide consumers with practical information on availability, selection, care, and use of farm products.

The diversity and magnitude of marketing problems presents a real challenge to extension workers. That they are doing something about it is seen in these examples of work with producers, processors and handlers, and consumers.

#Peach marketing losses amount to nearly \$6 million annually. Much of this is caused by overripening in transit and storage. Rapid removal of heat after picking retards the ripening process 3 to 4 days, permitting peaches to be marketed at a more advanced stage of maturity. In 1952, the South Carolina Extension Service began demonstrating the use of hydrocoolers to cool peaches. As a result of an intensive educational program with growers, marketing organizations, and shippers, 24 hydrocoolers were in use last year. More than 3,000 of the 4,700 carloads of peaches shipped from the State were hydrocooled. Growers estimate this increased their 1954 peach income by \$300,000.

#Inefficient production and marketing practices result in large losses to livestock producers. Within the swine industry, lard surpluses are having a depressing effect on live-hog prices. To meet this problem, an intensive Extension educational program is being carried on with producers, buyers, and packers. The immediate objective is to improve market hogs one grade. This means trading 3 percent of fat worth about 13 cents a pound for 3 percent of lean worth 45 cents. If 10 percent of the hogs marketed in 1954 had met this grade increase, the difference in value would have amounted to approximately \$10 million. Nineteen States had extension marketing specialists working with all segments of the swine industry on this problem last year. Ohio conducted educational demonstrations for farmers, county agents and vocational agriculture teachers, and market personnel in which 167,322 hogs were graded. As a result of this work, 52 packers now use price differentials to encourage producers to sort their hogs before marketing them and to use meat-type breeding stock.

#Before 1953, market outlets for quality eggs were not available to producers in a large part of Texas. Working with all segments of the poultry industry, extension workers helped establish graded egg markets in 37 counties in 1953, and in an additional 48 counties in 1954. Producers sold 31 million dozen graded eggs in 1954 as compared with 23 million dozen in 1953. At an annual average price of 5 cents a dozen above current receipt prices, the 31 million dozen eggs brought producers an extra \$1,550,000 and provided consumers a quality product.

#Until 2 years ago, marketing of apples in the Hondo Valley of New Mexico was on an individual producer basis. Growers were almost



wholly dependent upon truckers to dispose of their crop. Prices received were usually far below the current market. With guidance from the Extension Service, Hondo Valley growers formed their own marketing organization in 1952. After studying every phase of apple marketing, the growers sold stock certificates and constructed their own grading and marketing facilities. Hondo Valley growers estimate they received \$1 a bushel more for their apples in 1954 than they would have received without the grading and packing shed. Last fall, the New Mexico Extension Service helped San Juan County fruit growers form a similar organization. They constructed a building and purchased equipment identical to that used by Hondo Valley growers. Since then, two apple graders have been installed in the other major apple-producing area of the State. These are a direct outgrowth of the success of the Hondo Valley work.

#In recent years, State extension services have expanded educational work on the marketing of forestry products. Specialized programs under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 are under way in seven States. Accomplishments in Louisiana last year indicate the value of this work. During 1954 the State's woodland owners were assisted in marketing 15 million board feet of timber products valued at \$4.4 million. In this work, 172 unit marketing demonstrations covering every phase of harvesting and marketing of timber products were held. More than 6,000 farmers and 87 forest product operators benefited from this work last year.

#By directing attention to seasonal supplies of food products, extension workers encourage consumers to make purchases when supplies are large, quality high, and prices favorable. Weekly food bulletins are sent to 3,000 professional leaders from the Boston extension consumer information office. The women's editor for the Boston Post writes, "We use the information each week in a 'Let's Go Marketing' column. Our circulation is 297,412. We find the Food Marketing Bulletin very helpful."

#The New York office distributes a weekly release to 515 food buyers of small institutions. A questionnaire sent to these institutions reveals that about 75 percent use the information to improve diets at no additional cost.

#After her weekly television show, a groceryman called the Monroe, La., extension consumer information specialist to say, "I never have

seen people so cabbage-minded as they are this week after your television show." One large chain store reported selling all its cauliflower by Saturday noon and attributed it to the specialist's Thursday television show on selection and preparation of cauliflower. The owner said, "You'd be surprised how many women have been passing up broccoli, brussel sprouts, and cauliflower because they simply didn't know how to buy or prepare them."

#In one large city, a turkey processor reported, "Last year we sold 32,000 pounds of turkey as compared with 50,000 pounds this year. In spite of lower prices, much of the credit should go to your program, which has directed consumer attention to a good food buy. You have impressed people with the reliability of information you give on timely food-buying suggestions." And a turkey grower who appeared on one consumer information program wrote, "We really had a big response to your television show. We had so many orders we practically had to take the phone out."

The total number of persons receiving extension marketing assistance last year was quite large in relation to the number of extension workers. Agents report helping 554,354 farmers in vegetable marketing, 835,076 in dairying, 628,028 in swine, 651,342 in grain crops, and 425,690 in cotton and fiber crops. They assisted 19,095 retailers with merchandising problems and had a potential audience of 20 million families whom they could help with consumer marketing information.

But the surface has only been scratched in marketing work as compared with the need. Output per man-hour in marketing food products has increased only 30 to 40 percent since 1935-39, as compared with nearly a 100-percent increase in farm production per man-hour. This emphasizes the need for further expansion of extension educational work in marketing. An expanded program is essential if the results of research are to be effectively applied by the 1 million firms engaged in the marketing of farm products.

### SPECIAL PROBLEMS

In addition to its ongoing program with farm families, Extension is often faced with special problems of regional or national scope. During the past year, these were significant:



#Clean Grain.—Insects and rodents damage and destroy an estimated \$250 million worth of stored grains annually. Bountiful crops, and the resulting necessity of long storage periods, have made this problem more acute in recent years.

All the major grain-producing States intensified their clean grain educational work last year. Farmers' meetings and grain sanitation schools for elevator operators, grain handlers, and processors were held in 19 States. Oklahoma, for example, held 119 meetings attended by 17,000 persons; 700 of Missouri's 1,100 grain buyers attended grain sanitation and grading schools. Nebraska held 45 farmer and grain elevator operators' meetings.

Several States are stressing grain sanitation in 4-H and FFA activities. Some 1,400 North Dakota 4-H Club members were enrolled in clean grain projects and 35 of the State's 48 FFA chapters carried grain sanitation projects last year.

Press, radio, television, and other informational media were used extensively to give mass support to this work. The Montana Extension Service, for example, reports 53 radio broadcasts and 46 news stories on grain sanitation prepared last year. Many States published and distributed special bulletins, leaflets, circulars, and visual material. Nebraska has published five grain sanitation circulars since 1952; Minnesota distributed 70,000 copies of the leaflet Protecting Stored Grains; Michigan 50,000 copies of Sell Clean Wheat.

This work has been greatly strengthened in 13 States through the formation of State and regional clean grain committees representing every interested organization and agency. The North Dakota Grain Sanitation Committee, for instance, is composed of representatives of 50 interested educational, governmental, and commercial organizations.

Last January the Food and Drug Administration renewed its program of inspection of wheat in interstate transit for insect and rodent contamination. This, coupled with the Commodity Stabilization Service announcement that wheat would have to meet minimum Food and Drug Administration standards to be eligible for price supports, increased interest and demand for clean grain educational work.

In the spring of 1955 the Federal Extension Service set up a special clean grain committee to help bring all forces and pertinent information to bear upon the problem. Educational aids were provided State extension services and all interested agencies and organizations

in the form of fact sheets, brochures, and slide stories. Special emphasis was put on helping States to stimulate action on the part of producers, handlers, and processors of grain.

Results of Extension's clean grain educational work are indicated by the 300-percent increase in the use of fumigants in stored grain in Oklahoma and large increases in other States. The number of Kansas farmers spraying their bins has more than doubled since 1949. A survey by Illinois entomologists of 50 farms in 5 counties last year showed the following: Cleaned bins, 100 percent; sprayed bins, 70 percent; and treated grain, 86 percent.

#Dairy Cow Culling and Milk Consumption.--- During the latter part of 1952, the United States produced more milk than consumers would take in all forms at prevailing prices. This situation developed into a serious problem for the dairy industry by 1953. Contributing to this situation was the upsurge in cow numbers during 1952-53—a 6-percent increase in 2 years in the number of cows and heifers kept for milk production. On January 1, 1954, the total number was the largest since 1947.

Excess milk supplies can be reduced by two means—downward adjustment of production and increased consumption.

To meet this problem, a nationwide cow-culling program was launched in 1954. Last year's Extension annual report told of the need and plans for carrying out this educational effort. The purpose of the program was to weed out low producers, thereby increasing efficiency and returns from the dairy enterprise. The program was launched with a concerted campaign to inform producers of the situation and of the benefits to be derived from culling unprofitable cows. Some 100,000 copies of a new Extension Service leaflet, Cull the Cows that Cull Your Profits, were distributed nationwide to dairymen. Extension dairy specialists and county agents used every means available for helping dairymen determine the degree that culling could be done profitably and which cows to cull.

More cows were culled from dairy herds in 1954 than in any other year since 1948; both in actual number and in relation to the number of cows on hand. As a result, the increase in cow and heifer numbers was halted, and on January 1, 1955, the number of cows 2 years old and over was 1 percent under the number a year earlier, despite the large backlog of heifers.

Meanwhile, to encourage consumption of dairy products, Extension cooperated with the dairy industry in the greatest promotional effort



in the history of the industry. The effectiveness of this effort is seen in the 11-percent increase in per capita consumption of dairy products over 1953 consumption.

#Drought.— Extension was again of immeasurable aid in making effective the joint Federal-State program of assistance in drought areas last year. In addition to educational work on emergency production and feeding practices, agents assisted farmers in locating feed supplies, facilitated movement of cattle from feed and pasture deficit areas to areas where they were more plentiful, and helped carry out the emergency loan, feed, and hay program.

The magnitude of this work is seen in the large number of farmers who were assisted in getting emergency feed and the amount they used. A total of 1,170,846 purchase orders for 58,187,726 tons of feed were issued to farmers and ranchers by county drought committees during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955.

#Hurricane damage.— How Extension rallies to disaster was well illustrated after last fall's hurricanes, which wreaked havoc along the Atlantic coast from the Carolinas to New England. What Massachusetts extension workers did to help alleviate the damage best tells the story.

Within hours after hurricane Carol struck last fall, housewives in the storm area were reading and heeding Extension warnings not to open their stalled food freezers, and advice on safeguarding food and drinking water.

The storm leveled homes and other buildings, snapped power and telephone lines, and covered hundreds of acres with salt water. But quick action on the part of the extension workers and excellent cooperation from newspapers, radio, and television stations saved many families that had suffered devastating losses from the storm itself from even worse aftereffects.

Starting with an early morning conference the day after the storm, the State director of extension dispatched every available extension specialist the same day to storm areas to determine the needs and report back as soon as possible. 4-H Clubs across the State were mobilized by letter and telegram to help with cleanup work, and in salvaging fruit and vegetable crops that were in danger of being completely lost in the hardest hit areas. Farmers were informed of this volunteer help through press, radio, and television.

Extension publications which would help meet anticipated needs were offered by telegram to newspapers, and to radio and television stations, along with brief excerpts from each. Meanwhile, specialists who visited storm areas reported back by telephone or in person the type of information most needed. Speed was essential, and State extension workers, clerks, and machine operators worked double time preparing and releasing the needed information.

County agents in the storm-struck areas took the hurricanes as a personal tragedy, and worked hour after hour, writing news releases, making radio broadcasts and farm and home visits, giving aid and assurance to the numbed populace. Agents and specialists cooperated closely with farm groups, marketing agencies, and stores in promoting the sale of fallen fruit.

There's no way of telling how much Extension helped alleviate the effects of the diaster; no way of measuring dollars and cents saved. But letters of appreciation from individual homeowners and businessmen, radio, press, and television interests conveyed widespread gratitude.

#### THE LOOK AHEAD

Despite the rapid progress American agriculture as a whole has made during the past half century, a large number of farm families have not been able to keep pace with rapid technological and economic developments—notably the 1-1/2 million so-called low-income families.

How best to help these families is one of the biggest challenges facing Extension and the Nation. Extension has long been aware of the need for special programs for this group. Community development programs designed to achieve farm, home, and community improvement are under way in 4,000 "organized" communities in the South. This and other extension methods, including the farm and home unit approach, are being strengthened as rapidly as possible.

The rural development program which grew out of the study of the needs of low-income farm families made by the National Agricultural Advisory Commission offers opportunity for service by all interested in the problem. The Cooperative Extension Service accepts this challenge with faith that the need can be met.

Since submission of the Secretary of Agriculture's report, The Development of Agriculture's Human Resources, to the President, the





Congress has authorized the appropriation of additional funds to be allocated to States having disadvantaged agricultural areas to expand extension work with families living in these areas. Formation of the interdepartmental Rural Development Committee, and conferences with representatives of 28 land-grant colleges on methods and procedures, offer promise of moving the program ahead at an accelerated rate.

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No available Federal funds were withheld from the States during the year for failure to meet the requirements set down by the Congress.

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NOTE: For full details of results obtained in the major activities of cooperative extension work last year see the statistical report, Extension Activities and Accomplishments, 1954 (U. S. Dept. of Agr. Ext. Ser. Cir. 498, May 1955).



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE  
June 30, 1954  
NUMBER OF COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORKERS ✓

State or Territory	Number of Agricultural Counties	County level work				Home demonstration work				Youth and girls club work				Administrative	Specialists	Total												
		White		Negro		White		Negro		White		Negro																
		State leaders	Assistant State leaders and district agents	County agents	Assistant county agents	State leaders	Assistant State leaders and district agents	County agents	Assistant county agents	State leaders	Assistant State leaders and district agents	County agents	Assistant county agents															
<b>Eastern Region:</b>																												
Connecticut....	8	2	1		8	12			1		9	4			1	6	10							30	84			
Delaware.....	3	1	1		3	2			1		3			1	1	2	1							15	31			
Maine.....	16	2	1		14	7			1		13	2			1	13	2							14	74			
Maryland.....	23	1	1	2	23	28	1	8	1	2	23	14		1	8	3								1	36	153		
Massachusetts..	14	1	2		17	19			1		11	14			1	3	10	19						5	41	144		
New Hampshire..	10	2	1		10	15			1		8				1	1	10	4							14	67		
New Jersey.....	21	2	1		20	19			1		19	5			1	1	18	7						1	23	117		
New York.....	62	2	1	4	56	86			1	4	55	55			1	5	54	99						3	106	492		
Pennsylvania...	67	5			67	99			1	2	62	1				3								1	21	222		
Rhode Island...	5	1			3				1		3	1			1		3	2								5	20	
Vermont.....	14	2	1		14	6			1		13				1	1	12								18	69		
West Virginia..	55	2	1	3	50	14	1	2	1	2	36	4		1	7	1	3	39	3				2		27	199		
Region Total..	298	27	10	10	285	267	1	1	10	12	10	255	100		2	16	11	21	167	107			2	11	151	1,472		
<b>Southern Region:</b>																												
Alabama.....	67	2		4	67	123	1	2	44	1	4	67	63		2	36	1	1						2	37	499		
Arkansas.....	75	3	1	4	79	60	1		20	1	4	78	15	1		26	2							1	3	36	335	
Florida.....	67	2		3	66	54			10	1	4	48	21		1	12	2	2							2	35	264	
Georgia.....	159	5		6	154	57	1		48	1	6	132	36		2	37		7						1	2	54	549	
Kentucky.....	120	2	1	6	121	74			2	1	6	102	26			6	1	10							2	41	402	
Louisiana.....	64	2		7	64	93			21	1	4	64	50		1	22	1	3							3	45	383	
Mississippi....	82	2		4	82	121	1		48	1	4	81	50		2	65	1	4						2	1	49	522	
North Carolina..	100	3		6	100	178	1		67	1	7	100	105		3	99	1	6						1	1	84	727	
Oklahoma.....	77	2		4	77	80			12	1	6	77	39		1	13	1	3							2	50	369	
South Carolina..	46	2		3	46	72	1		38	1	4	46	35	1	2	36	2	3								45	338	
Tennessee.....	95	3		7	95	101			14			5	91		1	13	1	4							2	51	448	
Texas.....	254	3	2	12	246	109	1	2	57	2	13	191	53	1	1	47	1	3						2	2	54	800	
Virginia.....	100	5		7	98	74	1		31			7	94		2	30	1	4						1	1	62	442	
Puerto Rico....	77	3		8	67	79				1	6	67	26				1	1							6	42	307	
Region Total..	1,383	39	4	81	1,362	1,275	8	15	412	12	80	1,238	602	3	18	492	16	51					7	5	30	685	6,345	
<b>W.Cent. Region:</b>																												
Illinois.....	102	2		7	99	62				1	5	96	30				1	10	30							55	398	
Indiana.....	92	2		6	92	79				1	2	81	1				1	11							1	72	349	
Iowa.....	99	4	1	5	100	20					5	76	18		3	5	44	1							1	79	362	
Kansas.....	105	2		6	105	20				2	6	98	10		1	6	43	2							1	62	364	
Michigan.....	83	5	1	5	76	54				1	5	63	13				11	56	4						3	83	380	
Minnesota.....	87	2	1	4	91	33				1	4	72	8				1	9	13						1	37	277	
Missouri.....	115	2	1	5	114	145				1	7	101	25				4	1	6						2	54	468	
Nebraska.....	93	2	1	5	84	33				1	3	44	9				1	5							4	43	235	
North Dakota...	53	1	1	3	50	23				1	1	19	7				1	4							3	27	141	
Ohio.....	88	4		6	88	66				1	4	84	1				1	5	2						1	64	327	
South Dakota...	68	2		4	62	19				1	1	43	3				1	7							2	36	181	
Wisconsin.....	71	4		5	71	63					4	67	8				1	5	24						2	61	315	
Region Total..	1,056	32	6	61	1,032	617				11	47	844	133		4	13	84	212	7						21	677	3,777	
<b>Western Region:</b>																												
Arizona.....	14	2			12	15				1		8	4				1	1								1	15	60
California.....	58	5	1	3	50	207				1	3	87					1	7								1	55	421
Colorado.....	63	1	1	3	51	24				1		44	4				1	3	5							1	21	160
Idaho.....	44	2		3	42	6				1		24	6				1	2	10								20	117
Montana.....	56	2		2	46	22				1	1	23	7				1	2									19	126
Nevada.....	17	3			12	10				1		10					1									1	5	43
New Mexico.....	32	3	1		31	25				1		18	19				1	2								1	17	119
Oregon.....	36	6		3	71	3				1	2	36	1				1	5	29	5					2	42	207	
Utah.....	29	2	1		28	9				1		22	1				1	2								1	23	91
Washington.....	39	2	1	2	101	4				1	2	46	4				1	2								1	24	191
Wyoming.....	23	2	1		23	10				1		21	1				1	1								1	17	79
Alaska.....	4	3			2							5	1													1	1	13
Hawaii.....	4	2	1		13	20				1	1	9	10				1	1								1	14	74
Region Total..	419	35	7	16	482	355				12	9	353	58				12	28	44	5					12	273	1,701	
Grand Total.....	3,156	129	27	168	3,161	2,514	9	16	422	47	146	2,690	893	3	20	422	52	184	119	7	5	2	74	1,982	13,515			
June 30, 1954....	3,108	118	26	158	3,041	1,971	10	15	395	47	146	2,607	681	3	18	406	58	187	102	98	7	4	3	✓	2,256	12,717		
		W	M	P	N	W	N	N	N	W	P	N	N	N	N	N	W	P	N	W	N	N						

✓ Employees under Federal appointment.

2/ 1950 Agricultural census.

3/ Special 4-H club workers. In the majority of States, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, 4-H Club Work is conducted by county agents, county home demonstration agents and assistants.

✓ Not previously reported.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE  
SOURCES OF FUNDS ALLOCATED FOR COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK BY STATES, ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1955

STATES	GRANT TOTAL	TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS	TOTAL WITHIN THE STATES	FUNDS FROM FEDERAL SOURCES	FUNDS FROM STATE AND COUNTY SOURCES	LOCAL SOURCES
Alabama	\$ 2,912,765.31	\$ 1,452,662.57	\$ 1,460,102.76	\$ 1,431,452.57	\$ 245,102.76	\$ 615,000.00
Arizona	500,733.94	213,961.39	286,772.55	213,961.39	238,710.15	48,062.40
Arkansas	2,031,432.09	1,199,915.09	631,517.00	1,177,975.09	500,995.00	324,422.00
California	4,661,654.89	929,647.74	3,732,007.15	928,027.74	2,698,394.15	1,013,613.00
Colorado	1,231,436.89	416,623.89	814,813.00	408,779.89	401,625.00	413,182.00
Connecticut	697,474.15	210,690.87	486,783.28	202,130.87	266,544.28	203,232.00
Delaware	253,257.45	117,932.45	135,325.00	106,932.45	128,850.00	2,000.00
Florida	1,716,513.32	458,394.32	1,258,119.00	447,524.32	738,655.00	519,464.00
Georgia	2,573,858.90	1,507,928.90	1,465,880.00	1,446,273.90	763,307.00	702,573.00
Idaho	916,473.94	320,164.11	596,309.83	317,284.11	330,659.83	245,650.00
Illinois	3,521,446.14	1,193,688.14	2,327,808.00	1,175,308.14	893,518.00	12,000.00
Indiana	2,766,056.02	991,628.02	1,794,428.00	975,649.02	994,565.00	781,505.00
Iowa	2,931,802.39	1,115,557.39	1,816,245.00	1,074,997.39	835,000.00	575,880.00
Kansas	2,900,741.62	782,578.62	2,118,163.00	756,758.62	524,330.00	1,567,063.00
Kentucky	2,504,944.58	1,405,989.55	1,098,955.03	1,388,994.55	681,050.00	417,305.03
Louisiana	2,717,282.59	978,768.26	1,738,514.33	937,148.26	1,426,079.75	237,134.58
Maine	565,220.96	272,502.79	292,718.17	270,029.53	199,368.17	93,350.00
Maryland	1,457,675.79	390,045.62	1,067,630.17	362,825.62	867,425.17	200,205.00
Massachusetts	1,268,572.33	299,298.10	969,274.23	277,678.10	378,726.00	590,548.23
Michigan	3,467,440.50	1,135,022.90	2,334,417.60	1,062,699.57	1,744,968.60	575,349.00
Minnesota	2,104,000.45	1,039,568.94	1,064,431.51	1,027,022.94	457,247.00	607,164.51
Mississippi	2,957,637.38	1,495,417.38	1,462,220.00	1,469,015.55	775,900.00	643,175.00
Missouri	2,601,935.14	1,251,688.14	1,350,247.00	1,225,823.14	723,900.00	460,628.57
Montana	985,082.96	334,768.96	650,316.00	325,656.96	295,323.00	354,993.00
Nebraska	1,664,919.72	644,828.54	1,040,011.24	631,268.54	654,131.24	385,000.00
Nevada	280,910.38	123,706.65	157,203.73	122,506.65	78,878.23	78,325.50
New Hampshire	461,341.55	153,580.97	307,800.58	145,425.97	190,570.58	117,230.00
New Jersey	1,361,419.06	289,007.22	1,072,411.78	274,687.22	588,177.50	476,842.22
New Mexico	450,830.20	313,353.80	537,476.40	292,728.80	412,396.40	125,080.00
New York	4,958,584.13	1,019,807.50	3,938,776.63	983,567.50	1,789,054.63	1,899,926.00
North Carolina	5,205,145.20	1,885,229.42	3,319,915.72	1,859,908.98	2,077,415.72	1,242,500.00
North Dakota	1,008,323.97	464,711.97	523,612.00	469,691.97	188,000.00	335,612.00
Ohio	2,693,290.02	1,342,579.77	1,350,670.25	1,319,429.77	720,284.00	591,278.50
Oklahoma	2,371,306.72	1,080,160.72	1,291,146.00	1,025,966.72	953,576.00	337,570.00
Oregon	2,141,090.89	438,787.39	1,702,303.50	443,192.39	1,261,893.50	440,410.00
Pennsylvania	2,703,222.84	1,282,077.52	1,421,205.32	1,274,497.52	1,091,205.32	330,000.00
Rhode Island	198,713.38	85,847.38	112,866.00	82,535.38	90,369.00	19,800.00
South Carolina	2,064,670.83	1,027,102.53	1,057,768.30	1,022,475.03	917,037.50	134,290.80
South Dakota	1,120,417.27	474,567.27	645,850.00	468,697.27	433,840.00	204,110.00
Tennessee	2,577,210.44	1,422,242.44	1,154,458.00	1,402,222.44	751,686.00	402,152.00
Texas	4,522,757.06	2,344,324.26	2,644,432.80	2,322,742.89	1,020,870.02	1,622,262.78
Utah	645,184.11	241,484.11	403,700.00	228,199.11	1,020,870.02	116,000.00
Vermont	556,079.26	197,307.83	358,771.43	192,457.83	287,700.00	112,766.43
Virginia	3,049,530.04	1,162,895.04	1,886,635.00	1,136,959.04	246,005.00	198,598.00
Washington	1,539,066.94	508,143.42	1,030,923.52	497,585.92	580,300.00	450,623.52
West Virginia	1,257,687.81	696,102.81	561,585.00	691,382.81	382,620.00	174,665.00
Wisconsin	2,695,928.37	1,044,090.37	1,651,838.00	1,015,850.37	650,789.00	1,001,049.00
Wyoming	636,423.96	205,230.01	430,593.95	200,570.01	82,768.48	143,438.00
Alaska	148,515.00	65,746.52	82,768.48	65,746.52	378,463.09	-
Hawaii	589,105.21	216,642.12	378,463.09	200,642.12	705,398.00	-
Puerto Rico	1,716,352.63	1,010,960.63	705,398.00	975,340.63	-	-
Unallocated	280,319.55	280,319.55	-	280,152.84	-	-
Regional Contracts	125,000.00	125,000.00	-	-	125,000.00	-

GRANT TOTAL	\$100,617,112.35	\$39,675,000.02	\$60,942,112.33	\$38,662,000.02	\$28,000.00	\$925,000.00	\$35,998,046.02	\$22,403,035.13	\$2,521,031.18
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# U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE

COOPERATION OF FUND FROM ALL SOURCES FOR COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK IN SEATTLE, ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PIERCE HOOK  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1954

BY SOURCES OF FUND AND TOTALS FOR 1949-1953

STATE	GRAND TOTAL	FEDERAL FUNDS	TOTAL VICTIM THE STATES	FUNDS FROM FEDERAL SOURCES				FUNDS FROM VICTIM REPAIRS				LOCAL FUNDING
				AS ADDED FIVE 26, 1953	FOURTH FIVE 26, 1953	FOURTH FIVE 26, 1953	FOURTH FIVE 26, 1953	FOURTH FIVE 26, 1953	FOURTH FIVE 26, 1953	FOURTH FIVE 26, 1953	FOURTH FIVE 26, 1953	
Alabama	\$ 2,482,482.48	\$ 1,117,482.11	\$ 1,116,021.33	\$ 1,116,021.33	\$ 1,116,021.33	\$ 1,116,021.33	\$ 1,116,021.33	\$ 1,116,021.33	\$ 1,116,021.33	\$ 1,116,021.33	\$ 1,116,021.33	-
Alaska	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Arizona	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Arkansas	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
California	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Colorado	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Connecticut	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Delaware	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Florida	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Georgia	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Hawaii	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Idaho	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Illinois	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Indiana	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Iowa	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Kansas	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Kentucky	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Louisiana	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Maine	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Maryland	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Massachusetts	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Michigan	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Minnesota	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Missouri	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Montana	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Nebraska	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Nevada	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
New Hampshire	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
New Jersey	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
New Mexico	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
New York	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
North Carolina	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
North Dakota	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Ohio	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Oklahoma	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Oregon	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Pennsylvania	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Rhode Island	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
South Carolina	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
South Dakota	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Tennessee	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Texas	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Utah	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Vermont	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Virginia	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Washington	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
West Virginia	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Wisconsin	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Wyoming	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Alaska	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Hawaii	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
Puerto Rico	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	1,117,482.11	-
GRAND TOTAL	\$1,117,482.11	\$1,117,482.11	\$1,117,482.11	\$1,117,482.11	\$1,117,482.11	\$1,117,482.11	\$1,117,482.11	\$1,117,482.11	\$1,117,482.11	\$1,117,482.11	\$1,117,482.11	\$1,117,482.11

\*\*\* - Farm labor funds not included.  
\*\* - Includes Bureau-Bureau funds of \$11,117.00 for 1951; \$31,270.00 for 1950; \$11,117.00 for 1949.  
/ - Includes following from which were not combined with June 26, 1953:

Year	Self-Service and Miscellaneous	Reimbursed Transportation	Capital-Expenditures	Additional Information
1949	\$11,117.00	\$11,117.00	\$11,117.00	\$11,117.00
1950	11,117.00	11,117.00	11,117.00	11,117.00
1951	11,117.00	11,117.00	11,117.00	11,117.00
1952	11,117.00	11,117.00	11,117.00	11,117.00
1953	11,117.00	11,117.00	11,117.00	11,117.00

